# LIFE IN VIENNA.

The Unusual Gathering of Royalty in Honor of the Exhibition.

A SURFEIT OF PRINCES AND FLUNKEYS.

Summer Sunshine and Brilliant Uniforms in the Prater.

#### THE EMPEROR ON HORSEBACK.

How the Blue-Blooded Notabilities Are Attired and Attended.

VIENNA. May 5, 1873. There are men of otherwise good repute, sober ntizens, staid and solemn, fulfilling all their duties in life with perfect respectability and almost total abstinence-men as regards their potations who, once or twice a year, as the fit may seize them, will enter upon a violent debauch. They absent themselves from their homes and their usual surroundings, and after the lapse of two weeks, which has been spent either in solitary guzzlings or in Bacchanalian orgies with the lowest company, they return home somewhat shamefaced a pursue the even tenor of their way for another twelvemonth. They have satisfied even to repletion their craving for drink, they are nauseated with alcohol of every form, and return with thank

ulness to pure limpid water.

I think if I had for a friend a fellow citizen in hom I observed certain symptoms of a weakness for aristocratic institutions I would treat him as the men I have just alluded to treat themselves. I would take him away from his simple yet comfort home, from the social status which, if it be great, he has acquired by merit, from which, if it be seif, and I would plant him here in this city of Vienna at the present moment. I would bring him here at this time, when this capital (where ancient lineage and high rank are always more thought of than in any other part of Europe) is exulting in a perfect glut of blue-blooded aristocracy; when stars and garters are as common as dirty faces and unshod feet, and when the little news ordinarily given in the journals is absolutely crowded out by the titles of the foreign guests, all of which are set forth at full length.

A GLUT OF ROYALTY.

The old King of Saxony told Talma, the great French actor, that if he would come to Dresden he should play "before a pit full of kings." Adelina Patti might, if she chose, sing here before a parterre crowded with princes. The heirs apparent to four of the European reigning dynasties are herethe Crown Princes of Germany, Denmark and Belgium and the Prince of Wales. Here, too, are half hundred little princekins, hoheits and durchauchts, very poor in pocket, but very pompous in erson, with their titles duly registered in the 'Almanach de Gotha," and their pretentions duly recognized at this most ceremonious of courts. ch of these, from the greatest to the smallest, brings with him a staff, important or insignificant, comptrollers general and high stewards, equerries and attachés "gallopers" and private secretaries. The retinue of the Prince of Wales amd Prince Arthur, of England, is so great that it cannot be accommodated in the same palace with them, but is arded out here and there at different notels, while some hoheit from Sauerschinkenstein will have all his staff in the person of an enormous Jäger, who in tawdry uniform and fierce cocked hat, sits on the box of his master's carriage and roars to the common people to "clear the On either side the door of every hotel which has the happiness of numbering a distinguished personage among its guests, is a sentry marching up and down and in a perpetual state of presenting arms to some one or other important personage constantly passing; lounging in the portal of every palace (and the palaces here are as numerous as the dry goods stores in Broadway) is an enormous ianitor, a beautiful being dressed in long coat covered with lace and an enormous cocked hat and bearing a long wand with a massive silver handle. When you add to all these the soldiers in uniform. the private coachmen and footmen, the police errand runners, all of whom wear a special livery, you can readily imagine that Vienna is a city wherein, at least, the lust of the eye is likely to be

SUNSHINE IN VIENNA. For those who rejoice in such sights there could not have been a prettier scene than that to be observed in the Prater on Saturday afternoon. Last week the Prater looked stern and bare. It had been nipped by the bitter northeast wind and re-sented the indignity. On Saturday it was glowing in a fierce June sunshine. The recent showers had given an emerald brightness to the turf; the milkwhite cones were coming coyly forth under the same genial inspiration; while far away in the distance one could catch glimpses of fields and farm houses and orchards filled with fruit trees in blossom, reaching to the horizon, bounded by the outlines of purple mountains standing out against a cloudless sky. I had come out of the Exhibition building, which was hot, dusty and noisy, but singularly empty of visitors considering the novelty of the ution and the fact that Strauss' band was playing for the delectation of those who preferred become of all the people, when a glance at the Prater was sufficient to satisfy my doubts.

Far away as the eye could stretch each side of the Drive was thickly lined with onlookers, Viennese of all kinds; priests in slouched hats and long, dark-brown coats reaching to their heels, with blue collars round their necks; rotund smug burghers in black broadcloth, great in watch chain adorning their stout stomachs and massive rings decorating their fat forefingers; female bourgeoisie, rather bulgy in the waist, rather gummy about the ankles, rather clumsy about the hands and rather coarse as regards the hair, but bright-eyed, intelligent and good-tempered; spectacled professors from the colleges and hospitals, pretty nursemaids, with their charges; wasp-waisted officers and private soldiers, princiare set on to their heads, like the double handles to ancient drinking cups; foreigners, too, in shoais—the Hungarians, in knee-boots, braided frockcoat and dark woollen caps; Polish Jews, in grease-stained gabardines, with greasy ringlets hanging over their shoulders; Servian peasants with their heavy woolskins, and English men, in that universal costume of checked suit and round hat in which that eccentric nation de

BLUE BLOOD MARCHING IN REVIEW. What is the reason of the gathering together of this crowd, and what have they come out to see The lust of the flesh and the lust of the eye and the pride of life! Nearly all the foreign notabilities seem to be driving up and down in review order and giving the people a chance of thoroughly staring at them. If you are a big bug you must put up with the inconveniences as well as enjoy the pleasures of the position. Favorite actors at Athens ran the risk of being smothered with the garments which their admirers cast at them. Voltaire, on his last appearance in public, was pelted with roses, and the gentleman from Milwaukee, after a visit to Washington, being asked if he had seen the President, remarked that he had "trodden all his toes into sass, and all but shook his hand off." They have occasionally to

Denmark by his side. A grave and even somewhat fierce looking man is Unserer Fritz, broad browed and heavy jawed and squarely built. Not much of description of Marmion :

description of Marmion:

His square turned joints and strength of limb
Showed him no carpet knight so trim;
But in closs fight a warrior grim,
In camp a leader sage.

The wives of the two princes are in another carriage by themselves—Victoria of Prussia, plump and genial and rosy looking, a prettier version of her mother, the Queen of Engtand, in her best days; the Princess of Denmark, more fragile and delicate.
The Count of Flanders is on horseback, a situation in which he shows to great advantage, and the Prince of Denmark, who has just come out of the ce of Denmark, who has just come out of the Exhibition, is driving in a low victoria with Baron Schwartz by his side. Every other carriage has its one or two occupants in uniform. Austrians in white and scarlet, Russians in white and gold, Prussians in blue, with crimson facings, and the staring British scarlet glowing in the hot sun. Wearied with uniforms and sickened with shakes, I seize drive into the country. But I am not free from it yet, for at the end of the Prater, far away from the din, the bustle and the mob. I come upon A GENTLEMAN IN UNIFORM

on a black charger, and a lady looking remarkably English in her dark blue uniform and stove pipe hat, and in the grace and ease with which she manages the fretting, fuming chestnut she is riding. A glance tells me that these are the Austrian Emperor and Empress, and the coachman confirms my impression. They are attended but by two grooms, in plain black liveries, and while I am looking at them they turn rein and gallop over the fresh green turf to the distant woods. Doubtless they have had enough of being bowed and scraped to and are glad of a little peace and quiet.

EDMUND YATES.

#### THE PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 21, 1873. To-day is the sixth of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church. The session was opened with prayer by Judge Dirrickson, of Erie. The Assembly accepted an invitation to visit the Inc. briate Asylum on Saturday afternoon.

Dr. Herrick Johnson rose with some hesitation to a question of privilege in reference to the action of the Assembly in regard to the report on the Centennial Celebration. The Assembly had refused to reconsider its action. He now proposed to offer a substitute for the first resolution of the commit-tee, to which there had been so much objection, which he thought would express the sympa tny and the approbation of the Church in celebrating the Centennial anniversary and

which he thought would express the sympathy and the approbation of the Church in celebrating the Centennial anniversary and obviate the objections to the first resolution. He asked the unanimous consent of the Assembly for the introduction of his substitute. There being no objection, Dr. Johnson's substitute was read and unanimously adopted. It is merely a verbal change, declaring that it is appropriate and expedient that the Church should "improve" the occasion of the celebration "to set forth the history, principles and polity of the Church, and to make a grateful record of the goodness of God to us as a people," the words quoted being in addition to the first resolution.

Dr. Niccolis, Chairman of the Committee on Bills and Overtures, submitted a report on the overtures in regard to the consolidation of the Boards of the Church and the simplification of the Boards of the Church and the simplification of the Boards of the Overtures on the subject from the presbyteries of lowa, Lansing, Nassau, Crawfordsville, Long Island and Baltimore and recommend that a special committee of seven be appointed to take charge of these overtures and report to the next Assembly whether a consolidation would tend to economy and increased efficiency, and in such case to submit a plan embodying the censolidation of the Boards. The question of consolidation was discussed at some length by a number of gentlemen, and the report of the committee was finally adopted.

The Committee on Consolidation, to report to the next General Assembly, was named by the Moderator as follows:—Reva. W. T. Adams, of New York; J. T. Backus, of Schenectady; D. S. Wing, of Chicago; C. H. Foote, of St. Louis; Elder Louis Chapin, of Rochester, N. Y.; Washington R. Vermilyea, New York city; J. K. Moorhead, Pittsburg.

Dr. Curits announced that Elder J. H. Rogers, of Warren, a delegate from the Presbytery of Free-port, Illis, to this assembly, was lying dangerously ill in this city, and asked that the Moderator lead the assembly in prayer for the restoration o

mate communion will tend to remove the barriers that time has established between us and them.

Third.—With regard to civil magistrates and relation of the church and State the committee set forth the declarations contained in the Coniession of Path and form or government of the church.

Fourth.—They recommend the appointment of two committees to confer with similar committees from the General Assembly of the church South and the Old School Synod of Missouri. The report and recommendations were unanimously adopted.

Reports were made on overtures from other presbyteries relating principally to matters of local interest.

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The thirty-sixth annual report of the Board of Foreign Missions was then read, reporting general prosperity during the past year in all the various missionary fields. Although the returns of accessions of membership have not been made from all the missions, an increase is shown of twelve percent. In the number of communicants over the previous year. Greatly increased aid has been received from various women's societies throughout the Church.

The receipts of the Board from various sources during the past year have been \$454,836.88, the expenditures \$552,775.31, which, with the previous debt of \$30,757.70, leaves a balance of \$128,695.0 against the treasury. This heavy indebtedness of the Board is owing to the steady and healthful growth of the mission work. The report says:—"The financial condition thus shown is such as to call for wise councils in the assembly, and a generous spirit of prayer throughout the Church. Rev. Dr. Lowrie, Secretary of the Board, addressed the assembly on the report and Rev. Samuel Jessup on the subject of the missions in Syria.

## BAPTIST ANNIVERSARY AT ALBANY.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 21, 1873. The Baptist Anniversary meeting continued its session to-day. At the Missionary Union resolu-tions were adopted to increase the force in India by sending out ten new missionaries. Collections

by sending out ten new missionaries. Collections, are to be taken up in all the churches to meet the expense for this purpose, and also for paying the present deficiency of \$42,000.

The proposition to medify the constitution of the Missionary Union as to the term of membership was reported against, and the report agreed to. The report of the Home Mission was read, giving much satisfaction. The receipts in 1863 for missionary work was \$32,000; for 1873 they were \$104,612 67.

The Women's Baptist Missionary Society met with closed doors, not even husbands being admitted. It is learned, however, that their receipts for the year are \$20,158 67. The special object of the society is the Christian elevation of women in foreign lands.

## GEORGIA EPISCOPAL CHURCH CONVENTION

SAVANNAH, May 21, 1873. The semi-centennial anniversary Convention of the Episcopal Church in Georgia assembled a Christ church, in this city, at haif-past ten o'clock

Christ church, in this city, at half-past ten o'clock this morning. The proceedings opened with a sermon by Bishop Beckwith on the "Antiquity of the Episcopal Church." Bishop Stevens, of Pennsylvania; Bishop Home, of South Carolina, and twenty-six clergymen were present. Fifteen churches in all were represented.

Bishop Stevens presented a resolution from his diocese in Pennsylvania, tendering congratulations, sympathy and hearty co-operation, which was referred. A resolution extending to the visiting bishops welcome and inviting them to participate in the deliberations was passed. After appointing standing committees the Convention adjourned till half-past nine o'clock to-morrow morning, when the annual address of the Bishop of Georgia will be delivered. The Convention is largely attended and has attracted a great many visitors to the city.

## A SUNKEN WRECK.

HALIFAX, N. S., May 21, 1873. The brigantine Kildare, from Baltimore, reports that on the 5th inst., on Big George Bank, she saw "pay the penalty of their exalted position," as the newspaper writers say, and this afternoon they were on hand. Here, in an open baronche and dashing along at his horses' sharpest trot, is the crown Prince of Germany, with the routhful hope of posed to be that of an American fishing schooner.

#### THE STATE CAPITAL.

Local Bills Passed in the House-Enlargement of the Champlain Canal-A New Bill Relative to City Estimates and Payments-Amendments to the Constitution-A Veto by the Governor.

ALBANY, May 21, 1873. The bills authorizing a third of a mill tax for de ciency in the Sinking Fund and for new work on the canals; providing ways and means for the support of the government; providing for a sett ment of the claim of the Fifth and the Ninth Regiments National Guards for uniforms worn out in the war; incorporating the Brooklyn Elevated Salety Railway Company, and the bill amending the banking law by authorizing any number of persons to establish a bank of circulation and deposit with a capital of \$50,000 in places of less than 6,000 inhabitants were all passed in the House to-day. The bill to provide for the completion of the

ENLARGEMENT OF THE CHAMPLAIN CANAL House in the evening session. Mr. Jacobs moved to strike out the provision for levying a tax of \$250,000 for the year 1874. He said the next Legislature could provide for 1874 if it was necessary, It was sufficient for this Legislature to provide 1873. Mr. Batcheiler hoped the motion would not prevail. He said it would be more economical to two years, so that it might be definitely known that the money would be forthcoming. If that was done the contracts could be made at better advantage. Mr. Jacobs insisted that the principle was a bad one. Let each Legislature, he said, take care of the expenditure for each year. Mr. Batcheller moved that the committee rise and report progress before the question on Mr. Jacob port progress before the question on Mr. Jacobs' motion was taken, which was carried. In the house Mr. Jacobs renewed his motion, and said if only \$250,000 were needed why ask for \$500,000. Mr. Batcheeller said that \$500,000 were needed, but it was thought inexpedient to extend the tax over two years.

Mr. Jacobs—Then, if you need \$500,000 this year let us put that amount in the bill. I am opposed to this roundabout way to get large appropriations. But I am not opposed to giving the canals all they need.

Mr. Weed explained that the Senate was opposed o the larger amount, and to put it in now would Mr. weed explained that the senate was opposed to the larger amount, and to put it in now would jeopardize the bill.

The question was taken on Mr. Jacobs' motion and it was lost—41 to 50. The bill was then ordered to a third reading.

BOARD OF EDUCATION. THE PUBLIC PARKS AND THE

and it was lost—41 to 50. The bill was then ordered to a third reading.

BOARD OF EDUCATION, THE PUBLIC PARKS AND THE THIRD JUDICIAL COURT HOUSE.

In the Senate to-day Mr. Weissman introduced a bill providing that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of New York city is hereby authorized at any time before July 1, by concurrent vote of the members of the said Board, to reconsider, revise and redetermine any estimate made under the provisions of section 8, chapter 574 of the Laws of 1871, and their decision shall be final. It shall be the duty of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, constituted by section 112 of chapter 335 of the Laws of 1873, to include in the provisional estimate such Board is authorized to make such amount as may be necessary for the expenses of the Board of Education. The Chamberian shall equalize, as nearly as may be, from time to time, the amount deposited in the several banks and trust companies. All moneys are to be deposited on the day received by him. All payments from the city treasury, including those to be made for the Board of Education, shall be made through the Finance Department. No provision of law shall be held to prehibit the postponement of opening of bids or proposals in consequence of the absence of any officer; but if any such officer shall be absent at the time appointed the opening shall be absent at the time appointed the opening shall be absent at the time appointed the construction and management of that portion of Fifty-ninth street and all streets above the same immediately adjacent to any public park; the Department of Public Works to have the care of all other streets. The markets between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets east of avenue C, in Gouverneur slip and in Old slip are hereby excepted from the restrictions for a public market contained in section 102 of the new charter. The Mayor shall appoint three commissioners for the erection of the Court House in the Third judicial district.

THE CORNELL INVESTIGATION COMMISSION were empowered to employ a st

the Chairman of the Commission.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Mr. James Wood, from the Judiciary Commission. Mr. James Wood, from the Judiciary Committee, reported the amendments to the constitution ready for a third reading. Article 1 of the present constitution is retained in the new oue. Article 2, on the qualifications of voters, was adopted as amended. Articles 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 are but slightly amended. Articles 9 and 16 are left as in the old constitution and articles 11, 12 and 13 as amended by the Commission were adopted. Article 14 is left as in the old constitution and articles 15 and 16, as proposed by the Commission, were adopted. Article 3, relative to the Legislature, was considered at great length, various amendments being offered. The third section was finally adopted as presented by the Constitutional Commission.

Second—The Assembly expresses confidence in the soundness of the doctrine and Christian character of these brethren, and hopes that more intimate communion will tend to remove the barriers that time has established between us and them

pending further discussion of it the Senate went into Executive Session, wherein George C. Burdett, of New York, was confirmed Port Warden, in place of Samuel Leggett, deceased.

THE GILBERT ELEVATED.

Still another Supplementary Gilbert Elevated Railroad bill was introduced this morning by Mr. Tremann. It relates exclusively to route and provides that the road ghall turn out of Sixth avenue at Fortieth street, instead of Filty-third street as heretofore.

heretofore.

THE WESTCHESTER ANNEXATION BILL,
as submitted to suit the Governor's suggestion for
a submission of the question to the people of the
towns interested and of New York, was passed.

towns interested and of New 1 ork, was passed.

THE SUPPLY BILL
occupied the evening in the Senate. Several additional items were presented and accepted, though D. P. Wood strenuously opposed all of them. A disposition to dispute and wrangie over nearly every item, however insignificant, was noticed which may retain the supply bill in the Senate for the next three days, and preportionately delay adjournment.

fournment.
THE GALWAY RELIEF BILL VETOED.

delay adjournment.

THE GALWAY RELIEF BILL VETOED.

Governor Dix sent the following voto message to the Senate to-night:—

State of New York.

Tothe Senate to-night:—

State of New York.

Tothe Senate to-night:—

Tothe Senate - I return without my signature senate bill No. 174, entitled "An act for the relief of James Galway." The bill directs the Comptroller of the city of New York to retund to James Galway certain moneys paid by him as assessments, annuled subsequent to such payment by the Subreme Court. It is the business of every person on whose property assessments are mane to see that they are regular. All have the same facilities for so doing. In this case the payment was made to see that they are regular. All have he same facilities for so doing. In this case the payment was made to see that they are regular. All have he same facilities for so doing. In this case the payment was made to see that they are regular. All have he same the payment was made to see that they are regular. All have he same the same facilities for so doing. In this case that payment was made to see that they are regular. All have he same the same facilities for so doing and the seeks to obtain, through the Legislature to constantly occurring in the city of New York. I may say they may be numbered by thousands, and it would lead to endless contusion if all money so paid could be recovered. I can not think that it is the legitimate province of the Legislature to interpose its authority for the purpose of settling private claims against municipal corporations. There are legal remedies in such cases, as well as in transactions between individuals; and if these remedies are lost through a mistake of the claimant or through a want of diligence on his part he should not be permitted to use the legislative power of the State to shield him from the consequences of his neglect.

The veto was sustained, twenty-seven voting

The veto was sustained, twenty-seven voting gainst the passage of the bill over the veto. The report of the Congressional Apportionment Committee was read and agreed to without discus-

with the Governor's clause inserted permitting the people to vote separately on spirituous liquors and cider, was reported by Mr. Crawford this even-

THE ENGLISH CASE

The Committee on Grievances made a report tonight on the complaint of Stephen English. It was
laid on the table, and thus the case is probably
ended.

ended.

THE LOCAL IMPROVEMENT BILL,
which became somewhat famous a week or so ago,
will be reported to-morrow, almost without altera-

## LITERABY CHIT-CHAT.

THERE WAS ONCE a member of Congress who distinguished himself by always writing the name of the Supreme Being with a little g. But the Spectator, in an article on 'The Literary Sin of Singularity,' points out the fact that Mr. John Morley, throughout the two volumes of his "Rousseau," denies the capital letter to nearly all words in which Englishmen are accustomed to find it. Not only does he write "christians" and "trinity," but he has "be lief in god," the "idea of god," &c.
THE Pall Mall Gazette courteously styles Hon.

Caleb Cushing's book on the Alabama claims "an

extraordinary flood of blackguardism."

A paragraph in the HeralD a few days ago indicated that there was a rumor that, owing to a erious difficulty with the heirs of the late Chief Justice Chase as to the possession and use of certain papers, Judge Warden had abandoned the proposed biography of Judge Chase. We are authorized to say that Judge Warden has not abandoned his work and that in due course of time his book

#### THE REPALD AND THE ARCTIC EXPE-DITION.

(From the Yonkers Gazette.) The NEW YORK HERALD of Saturday last accom plished another bit of journalistic enterprise by announcing ahead of all other papers the fate of announcing aread of all other papers the late of Captain Hall, commander of the Arctic exploring expedition. In all the previous journalistic enter-prises of the Herald wealth has been its imme-diate aid, but this last accomplishment is achieved

by procuring in anticipation of future happening correspondents who are mindful of the interests their employer in almost every nook and corner of the globe. Truly the HeralD is one of the greatest literary institutions in the world, worthy of the motto, primus inter pares.

[From the Plattsburg (N. Y.) Republican.] usua', the New York HERALD comes out ahead of all its competitors, and even the govern-ment itself, in getting at the news of the disaster to the Arctic expedition. A man, it seems, cannot hide himself, even in the interior of Africa, so that a HERALD reporter will not find him out. If you are so unfortunate as to sink to the bottom of the sea he is there almost as soon as you, with his pencil and note-book, to describe your appearance and surroundings; he knows more about the Modoos than our soldiers do; he stands upon the shore awaiting the shipwrecked mariners, no matter what point on the globe they are making for, and gets the first interview, and we suppose that if he chose, and thought it would pay, he would interview the man in the moon himself. The HERALD reporter is, in fact, ubiquitous.

#### THE HERALD AND THE VIENNA EXPOSITION.

(From the Urbana (Ohio) Citizen. The enterprise of the NEW YORK HERALD is won deriul. Every issue of that paper presents its readers with either a triple or quadruple sheet. This is done to accommodate its immense advertising patronage, and its extensive correspond ence in all parts of the world. The other day it presented its German readers with a full page, in German, of a description of the Vienna Exposition telegraphed across the ocean at immense expense The HERALD is certainly ahead of all competition in newspaper enterprise in this country, if not in

(From the Butler County (Pa.) Citizen.]

The NEW YORK HERALD is the best newspaper put lished in the world. Open its pages and you will find "special despatches" from all quarters of the globe. If anything transpires down in the depths of the sea, on the earth, or in the air, the irrepres sible New York HERALD correspondent is there to record it.

[From the Keokuk (Iowa) Gate City.] The New York Herald's first instalment of Vienna Exposition correspondence was an unparalleled feat of newspaper enterprise. There were two let ters in English-one written by Edmund Yates and the other by John Russell Young; and two letters in German-one by Louise Muhlbach and the other by Berthold Auerbach. The account was all telegraphic, the German letters alone occupying seven columns. No other paper in the world tried such a performance.

#### THE HERALD AND ITS ENTERPRISE.

[From the Barboursvill, West Va.) Press.] THE NEW YORK HERALD pays the highest price for news and has salaried correspondents to contribute to its columns from all quarters of the globe. Everything occurring within the reach of these wide awake contributors, whether it be in the wilds of Africa, the burning sands of Cuba or the lava beds of Oregon, is carefully gathered and spread before the thousands of readers of the HERALD within tweny-four hours of the date of

#### their occurrence. [From the Portland Press.]

The NEW YORK HERALD prints a quintuple snee about every Sunday, which contains one hundred and twenty columns, thirty-seven being reading. Life is too brief and fittul to allow one to do justic to such papers.

(From the Abbeville (Ala.) Register.] The last number of the New York Daily HERALD received at this office is a quintuple sheet, containing one hundred and twenty columns. Of these eighty-three are advertisements and the balance reading matter of the most interesting character from all parts of the world. The enterprise exhibited by the management of this journal is truly wonderful. If anything of an important nature with full particulars, through the HERALD as soon as any other channel, and sometimes sooner.

## CHIEF JUSTICE CHASES WILL.

Wilberforce University and Dartmouth College Get \$10,000 Each. WASHINGTON, May 21, 1873. The will of the late Cnief Justice Chase was filed

A Model Document, Brief and Clear-

o-day in the office of the Register of Wills for the District of Columbia. It is dated the 19th day of November, 1870, and is as follows:-

November, 1870, and is as follows:—

I nominate H. D. Cooke, of the District of Columbia, to be the sole executor of this my last will and testament. After payment of all just debts I make the following bequests:—The interest on \$6,000 at seven per cent to my niece Jane Auld, during her lile, and, if her daughters survive her, the principal thereof to be paid to them equally; \$10,000 to Wilberforce University; \$10,000 to Dartmouth College; whatever sum may be due to me by my late brother, Edward J. Chase, of Lockport, N. Y., to be remitted to his widow and administratrix: the picture of Chief Justice Marshall, presented by the members of the Bar and other citizens of New York, to the United States for the use of the Supreme Court; the residue of my estate to be distributed in equal parts to my two daughters. I commit my soul to God in Christ Jesus our Saviour through the Holy Spirit.

S. P. CHASE.

Witnessed by R. C. Parsons and Jaoob Schuckers.

The will was to-day admitted to probate and re-

The will was to-day admitted to probate and re cord, and the executor qualified and gave bonds in value of the personal property of the deceased. The remainder of the estate, consisting of real property, is estimated to be worth \$150,000. The will is in the handwriting of Mr. Schuckers, who was, at its date, the Chief Justice's private secretary.

## NEW YORK STATE TEMPERANCE AFFAIRS

ALBANY, N. Y., May 21, 1873. The State Temperance Committee have issued call, inviting the members of the executive com mittees of the various temperance organizations in the State to meet with them in this city on Tues-day, May 27, to consult in reference to future ac-tion in view of the veto of the Local Prohibition

## CRIME IN JERSEY.

Acquittal of a Mulatto Girl on Trial for Murdering Her Child-Conviction of an Attempted Assassin. In February last a mulatto girl, named Elizabeth

Taylor, seventeen years of age, was arrested in Orange and locked up in the county jail at Newark to await trial on a charge of having murdered her illegitimate infant by throwing it into an outhouse, the body of which was found and its death de-clared to have been the result of exposure clared to have been the result of exposure and neglect. Elizabeth admitted throwing the child in the cesspool, though she had declared at the time to friends that she had given it to a lady to take care of, but that she leil on it in the street and killed it accidentally and then, becoming alarmed, threw the corpse away. Judge Depue charged the jury that under the law whenever any one exposed a child of tender years in such a place, and under such circumstances that its death was likely to ensue, that person was guilty of manslaughter if death resulted. If the prisoner placed the child in the vault before life was extinct she was guilty; if it was dead when put there she could not be convicted. The jury retired and after an absence of several hours returned with a verdict of acquittal, and the prisoner was discharged. James Gallagher was found guilty in the Quarter Sessions of atrocious assault and battery. James is the person who, several weeks ago, grew indignant in the Second preciner police station at the doorman, Officer Wilde, and murderously stabbed him in the neck. He had lodged there one night and in the morning was set to cleaning out spittoons. Wilde was impudent and overbearing, and Gallagher threatened to be revenged. But for Justice Lambert he would have murdered the officer in the Police Court. The Justice interfered, saved Wilde and had a terrible struggle himself with Gallagher. The latter was rumanded for scattenect. and neglect. Elizabeth admitted throwing the

#### AQUATIC.

Coulter Accepts Scharff's Challenge to Row a Single Scull Race of Five Miles for a Purse of \$2,000.

PIPTSSURG, Pa., May 21, 1873. The challenge issued by William Scharff, of the McKee Boat Club, to row any man in America a single scull race of five miles for a purse of \$2,000 was this afternoon accepted by Henry Coulter, and the men and their friends met to-night and drew up and signed-articles. There was a large assem blage of the sporting fraternity present, and much interest was manifested in the proceedings. The only litch between the parties was in the selection of the day for contest, coulter wanting a day in August fixed for the struggle, so as to allow him time to get back from Ithaca, N. Y., where he is engaged to train the Cornell crew for the College Regatta. Scharff wished to row within one month, but finally Saturday, August 2, was agreed upon.

The race is for a purse of \$2,000, and is to be rowed on a course within twenty miles of the city of Pittsburg, Scharff having the privilege of naming the course. John W. Pittock was selected as final stakeholder, and a deposit of \$200 was placed in his hands. Coulter is known everywhere in the country as a skilled oarsman, but Scharff, though he has not so great a reputation, is considered hereabouts as one of the finest rowers that ever sat in a boat. He is only twenty-two years old, and has never been beaten. The proposed race, in the opinion of every one, will be most toughly contested, and will be, perhaps, one of the finest on Western waters. interest was manifested in the proceedings. The

#### YACHTING.

The Sloop Yacht Cora, Building for Mr. K. C. Barker, of Detroit, Mich.-Her Dimensions and Intended Accommoda-

Mr. P. McGiehan, of Pamrapo, N. J., has process of construction, at his shippard, a sloop yacht for Mr. K. C. Barker, of Detroit, Mich. This gentleman, who for years has been a leader in all gentlemanly sports, inaugurated and carried to its present prosperous state the exhilarating pastime of yachting on the lakes and, within a year or so, owned the boat that repeatedly carried off the first prize in the International Regatta-Canada and the United States-annually sailed on Put-in Bay. Still desiring to further the sport and awaken still greater interest in its development in his sec tion of the West, Mr. Barker conceived the idea of building the craft now on the stocks at Mr.

building the crait now on the stocks at Mr. McGiehan's yard. The contract calls for its completion and delivery at Detroit in time for the next international race, which takes place as above in the month of September.

This yacht will be well built in every particular. The best of materials will be used and superior workmanship noted in her every part. She will be 55 feet length of keel, 57 feet in length on water line and 65 feet over all. Her beam will be 18 feet 6 inches; depth of hold, 5 feet 10 inches; draught of water, 4 feet, and of about sixty tons burden. Her frame will be of hackmatack, the planking of white oak and yellow plue and the deck of white pine.

planking of white oak and yellow pine and the deck of white pine.

The accommodations of this craft, which will be named the Cora, are to be very ample and pleasantly arranged. The cabin will be fitted in hardwood throughout and the spaces between the bird's-eye maple panels, with black wainut trimmings, are to be finished with unique designs in gold and white; the ceiling will also be finished in gold and white; and the staterooms, which are designed to be quite roomy, will be elegantly appointed. The storeroom, icehouse, pantry and retiring rooms will be nicely arranged; and, in fact, everything below, when finished, will mark the hand of taste and liberality.

The Cora will soon be in frame, and the work of construction is to be despatched with all possible haste consistent with the end in view—an elegant and fast sailing pleasure craft.

Yachting Notes.

The sloop yacht Kaiser William, Mr. H. A. Mott, B. Y.C., left the railway at McGleban's yard, Pamrapo, N. J., on Monday. It is now the intention of her owner to keep her in these waters until after the annual regatta of the Brooklyn Yacht Club, Thursday, June 12.

The Spring regatta on the Delaware at Philadel. phia on Monday resulted, in part, very unsatisfac torily. The cabin boats entered for the race were the Eliza, Eisenlohr, William Tell, Fawn, John P. Slaven, Georgiana and Columbia. The entries the first class boats of fifteen and over were twenty-two in number, and in the second class nineteen drew up in line at the starting point. The start and sail down the river was very spirited, but, returning, the wind died away and the whole fleet was becalimed, the boats remaining almost motionless for two hours, despite the means adopted to move them. The nature of these efforts consisted in the use of pans, dippers, scoops, stiff hats, rods, &c., for padding, while occasionally others did a little sculling with rudders, &c. The judges observing these violations of the sailing rules, declared the race off—so far as the fifteen-leet boats were concerned. The first prize of the cabin yachts was awarded the Georgians by time allowance, and the second prize to the John P. Slaven, which rounded the bome bnoy in advance of the feet.

The sloop yacht Meta, Mr. George A. Beling, B. Y. C., has been lengthened eight feet aft, by Mr. P. McGlehan, of Pamrapo, N. J., and will be put overboard this alternoon, about five o'clock. The Meta is now 77 feet ten inches in length over all, and has an overhang of 15 feet. Her interior arrangements have not been changed.

The Crescent Yacht Club, of San Francisco, Cal., held an election for officers May 7, with the following result:—President, F. V. Bell; Vice President, John De Witt; Secretary, Benjamin Pendleton; Treasurer, John A. Cameron; Commodore, C. J. and over were twenty-two in number, and

held an election for officers May 7, with the following result:—President, F. V. Bell; Vice President, John De Witt; Secretary, Benjamin Pendieton; Treasurer, John A. Cameron; Commodore, C. J. Brumiey; Trustees, John W. F. Plat, H. S. Church and W. H. Bardy.

The race between the sloop yacht Idle Hour, 22 feet long, owned by Tommy Taylor, and Mr. Prague's new sloop 20 feet long, built by Frank Bates, will come off at Greenville, N. J., May 26. The start is to take place at one o'clock, and sail ten miles to windward and return.

Mr. Roswell W. Holmes, of Orange, N. J., and member of the Brooklyn Yacht Club, has ordered from Smith, of Nyack-on-the-Hudson, a sloop to be finished next Spring. She will be 55 feet long and IT leet beam.

The schooner Tidal Wave, N.Y.Y.C., is in readiness for the season with the same rig as last year. At the end of the Summer campaign her owner, Mr. William Voorhis, it is rumored, contemplated reducing her spars six feet and fitting her with new canvas, when, with his family, he will cruise about the West India islands during the Winter.

The schooner Madeline, Commodore Voorhis, B.Y.C., and Idler, Mr. S. J. Colgate, N.Y.Y.C., had a brush down the Bay from Hoboken and back to anchorage on Tuesday afternoon, the Madeline getting little the best of it. Both these yachts have received alterations and are ready for the season.

The members of the Williamsburg Yacht Club are making extensive arrangements for their Summer regatta, which will take place early in June.

## ANESTHETICS

Lectures and Experiments on the History and Chemistry of Ancesthesia at Stein-way Hall Last Evening.

The very interesting exercises given at Steinway Hall last night, at the request of Mayor Have-meyer and others, were witnessed by a crowded audience, notwithstanding the severity of the even ing's storm. A large number of the highly educated and prominent men of the cities of New

educated and prominent men of the cities of New York and Brooklyn occupied seats on the platform. The order of exercises was carried out without any deviation under the direction of Mr. A. H. Hewitt, who presided, the Mayer being absent through some indisposition.

Dr. J. Marion Sims read a very lucid and elaborate address on "The History of Anæsthesia," showing the particulars which led to its discovery and development.

Professor R. Ogden Doremus then explained to the audience the chemistry of anæsthetics and amused all present by some extraordinary experiments on the apparatus, which lined the whole edge of the platform. He concluded with a recitation of one of Saxe's spicy peems, where he gives "Jozathan" the first place among the "smart saints" and pronounces him the "best in the lot." Professor Dr. Frank H. Hamilton then explained and gave many striking incidents of the application to anæsthesia of chloroform and laughing gas, in surgery.

The exercises were brought to a close by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, who administered "the moral anæstlesia" in the form of a benediction, declining to make an andress on account of the advanced hour—haif-past ten o'clock.

Previous to and after the exercises Mr. Charles Walter discoursed some pretty airs on the organ, and all who were present seemed highly pleased.

Walter discoursed some pretty airs on the organ, and all who were present seemed highly pleased throughout the long continuance of the exercises.

## LOUISIANA JUSTICE.

NEW ORLEANS, May 21, 1873. The proprietor of a gun store which was gutted by a mob on the 5th of March sued the city, claiming \$30,000 damages. Judge Durell decide that the city had no police under its control at th time and was, therefore, not responsible.

#### THE BROOKLYN WIFE-MURDER. Verdict of the Jury.

eight o'clock last evening the jury re

urned into court and filed into their places, when the foreman announced the verdict to be "manslaughter, in the second degree." The District Attorney immediately moved the sentence of the prisoner. Judge Moore thereupon sentenced Moran to the State Prison for the term of seven years. he prisoner was greatly affected. The previous proceedings in this case are given elsewhere.

# CUBA.

General Ignacio Agramonte's Death and the Circumstances Which Preceded and Attended the Event.

The Cuban Major General Shot with Two Bulleta in a Bloody Battle spanish Rejoicing and the Body Exposed to Public View-Vast Numbers at the Bier-The Captain General's Opinion of the Crisis.

HAVANA, May 17, 1873. The steamer from Nuevitas arrived yesterday and enables me to furnish the following surther details of the death of General Ignacio Agramonte:—At Puerto Principe, on the evening of the lith, the news circulated with surprising rapidity of an important engagement that morning at the poirero (cattle farm) Jimaguaya, twenty-four miles from the city, between a large force of insurgents, calculated at eight hundred, horse and foot, under command of General Ignacio Agramonte, and the Spanish troops, under Lieutenant Colonel Rodriguez de Leon, whose numbers have since been officially stated as 400 men of the Leon regiment, 250 flying infantry, with one cannon and sixty mounted guerillas. Two days previous to this engagement the insurgents had successfully ambuscaded a Spanish force and killed Colonel Leonardo Abril, Captains Larambe and Torres and fifty-one men, and, consequently, a large force under Lieutenant Colonel Leon was

detailed to pursue them. It was during the engagement with this column, which lasted one hour and a half, that the Cuban

MAJOR GENERAL IGNACIO AGRAMONTE. most prominent, bravest and dreaded hero of the insurrection, was killed in open battle by two builets, one in the head and another through the neck. His death disheartened his followers and decided the action in favor of the Spanish, who, however, had already begun to give way before the impetuous and desperate bravery of the insur-

SPANISH REJOICING.

The news of his death was received with great rejoicing by the Spanish element in Puerto Principe, and the report that his body would be brought into town the next morning attracted an immense crowd the morning of the 12th to the Fort El Voluntario, near the entrance of the city, to witness the arrival of the Spanish column, and in its march through the streets of the city was saiuted by vivas and music from the assembled enthusiastic Spaniards.

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DELIVERY OF THE BODY.

Lieutenant Colonel Leon, mounted on Agramonte's horse and surrounded by his staff, rode into the Plaza San Juan de Dios and delivered Agramonte's body to the authorities, and after it had been formally identified it was deposited in one of the wards of the Hospital of San Juan de Dios, and exposed to public view. Immense numbers of people of all degrees nave since filed by the pallet upon which the inanimate form of the redoubtable Cuban herowas stretched, to cast one glance upon his stern and well known features, which a violent but glorious death had not disfigured. The authorities and all other officials received Colonel Leon and officers of his command with great enthusiasin; the Spanish Casino gave them a lunch, and to every soldier an extra ration of wine and cigars.

The enthusiasm over this affair has reached Havana in a feeble way, and a committee from the Casino Espaniol of this city, with its President, Exmoseñor Don Julian de Zulueta at the head, called upon the Captain General to congratulate him upon the success of the Spanish arms at Jimaguaya and the joss to the insurrection of Ignacio Agramonte.

I am informed His Excellency received them

and the loss to the insurrection of Ignacio Agramonte.

I am informed His Excellency received them standing, thanking them for their sympathy, but taking occasion to remind them that the Casino Español was an institution which he understood had been formed for pleasure and general club purposes, but that had been endeavored to be an exponent of political opinions and to be an exponent of political opinions and to influence the manner of governing this island. This His Excellency said he would not allow. He would be giad of their co-operation, but wanted none of their direction, and the first time they should attempt to interfere or meddie in political he should consider they were going beyond the purposes of their organization and be forced to shut them up.

THE CAPTAIN GENERAL

purposes of their organization and be forced to shut them up.

THE CAPTAIN GENERAL is not on the best of terms with the conservative Casino. He had been informed that the Junta, composed of conspictoous oligarchists, had forwarded a message from Key West to their agent at Madrid, Don Manuel Caivo, to disburse freely large sums of money to have General Peletain removed and have a Captain General Peletain removed and have a Captain General belonging to the conservative party appointed of whom they could make a pliant tool.

The foregoing has been related to your correspondent by Spanish republicans, who are generally well posted in the mysteries of the innermost citadel of casinoism.

SPANISH DISCOVERIES IN A HOSPITAL.

As I close this information has reached me that the Spanish toops discovered, after the fight of Jimaguayu, the Coban hospital, with 115 wounded, among these the second in command of General Agramonte—Sanguili. I have also been

wounded, among these the second in very also been assured that the body of Agramonte was not interred, but burned. If this is true—the mind can scarcely imagine t—ti is an act which can only be qualified as fiendish in the extreme.

# NEW CABLE BETWEEN HAVANA AND KEY

KEY WEST, Fla., May 21, 1873. Captain J. Edward Hunter, of the Royal Navy, has just completed the work of laying a new cable between Havana and Key West. He used the cable ship Dacia, belonging to the Silvertown Com-pany, and laid the entire new cable from Havana to this point in fourteen hours, using only ninety-five miles of cable. The previous cables laid for this company have never measured less than 125 miles. Captain Hunter did this without any con-voy.

# "THE UNION DOWN."

A Correction as Regards the Reason for Colonel Marin's Humanity, Setting That Officer in a Nobler Light.

NEW YORK, May 21, 1873. New York, May 21, 1873.

To the Editor of the Herald:

In the Herald of this date I have read the article entitled "The Union Down," and wish to inform you that the statement in said article about the surrender of my father, Agustin Santa Rosa, to Colonel Sabas Marin, and the circumstances which, Colonel Sabas Marin, and the circumstances which, it is stated, induced Colonel Marin to spare the li e of Santa Rosa—viz., that of both being Freemasons—is incorrect. Colonel Marin offered to spare my father's life and guaranteed him a complete amnesty if he would surrender, and he accordingly did so.

I also wisn to state through your valuable paper that I am satisfied that the Department of State has acted properly in regard to this matter, and feel confident that my father will soon be released through its intervention in his behalf, by which his life has been spared.

B. SANTA ROSA.

# AMERICAN MINING ENGINEERS.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 21, 1873. The session of the American Institute of Mining Engineers was resumed at half-past ten o'clock port, which showed a balance of \$1,500 in the

port, which showed a balance of \$1,500 in the treasury.

The paper submitted last evening by J. W. Harden on Wilkesbarre and its coal mines was taken up, and discussion ensued as to the percentage of coal obtained in these mines.

The President read a paper on the geology of the nerth shore of Lake Superior, written by Professor F. Story Hunt, who was too unwell to be present. This was followed by a paper on the calorific value of Western lignites, written by President Raymond. Professor Pruyn explained the Buttgenbach blast furnace. This was followed by an exhibition and explanation of a treatle for drawing purposes, invented by Professor Harden, after which a recess was taken.

At the afternoon session papers were read on various scientific subjects. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—President, Mr. R. W. Raymond; Vice Presidents, E. B. Coxe, J. F. Blandy, T. Eggleston, W. P. Blake, R. P. Rothwell and E. C. Pechin; Managers, G. W. Maynard, F. Prime, Jr., Abram S. Hewitt, J. P. Lesley, W. R. Symons, Martin C. Coryeli, F. Storry Hunt, W. H. Petter and Frank Firmstone; Secretary, Thomas M. Drown; Treasurer, T. D. Rand.

At the evening session several amendments to the constitution and bylaws were adopted. It was decided that the next meeting of the Institute should be held at Easton, Pa., in October.

E. C. Pidgeon, of Dunbar, read a paper on recent experiments at Lucy Furnace. A paper on the economical results of smelting in Utah, by E. Dagget, of Echo Canyon, Utah, was read.

A resolution was adopted thanking the Iron and Steel Association of Great Britain for their courtesy to Mr. Maynard, the representative of the Institute, and inviting that Association to hold one of its sessions of 1874 in this country. The Convention then adjourned sine die.

The members take an excursion to Pottsville and Reading to-morrow, returning on Saturday.